

## Reasons For Historical Changes

- Tax Changes
- Federal Tax Policy

Beginning in tax year 2001 and continuing through two successive federal tax acts, there have been recent federal tax policy changes that affect state collections. These include reducing the tax rate on capital gains and dividends, lowering the top marginal tax rates in each income bracket, the creation of a ten percent federal bracket, increasing the child tax credit, and eliminating the federal marriage penalty. All of these increased state income tax liability for taxpayers that itemize federal tax deductions. Other federal tax law changes have increased depreciation schedules or expensing maximums businesses may use when purchasing equipment. These latter two federal provisions reduced state income tax liability in the near term but will increase state tax liability later.

- Federal revenue reconciliation act of 1990 has a small impact on Montana due to the reduction in the top marginal rate on capital gains and ordinary income.
- Federal tax reform act of 1986 slows the growth in federal tax liability. The effect on Montana is a broadening of the tax base and a growth in state taxable income. The largest impact of the act is in fiscal 1989 and 1990.

## State

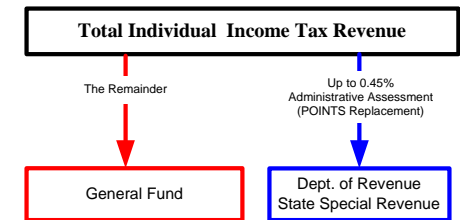
- During the 1985 session, income tax revenues were increased to reflect the taxation of some social security benefits since state law piggy-backs federal law that affects revenues beginning fiscal 1985.
- Fiscal 2004, 2005 & 2006 – Senate Bill 407 (Chapter 544) creates a new seven-tier tax based on income brackets, limits federal deductibility to \$5,000, creates a new income tax credit equal to 1 percent (increased to 2 percent in tax year 2007) of net capital gains income, and eliminates certain federal tax refunds as income.
- Fiscal 2004 & 2005 – Senate Bill 271 (Chapter 597) earmarks a portion of individual income taxes and corporation income taxes to pay the debt service on \$17.1 million of loans to replace the POINTS computer system in the Department of Revenue, thus reducing general fund deposits.
- Fiscal 2004 – House Bill 616 (Chapter 205) repeals the changes enacted by Senate Bill 15 in the August 2002 special session.
- Fiscal 2003 – Senate Bill 15 (Chapter 24) of the August 2002 special session reduced the planned gift parameters from 40 percent of the gift amount to 30 percent, temporarily increased the maximum gift amount from \$6,600 to \$10,000, and temporarily increased the planned

gift credit to 50 percent.

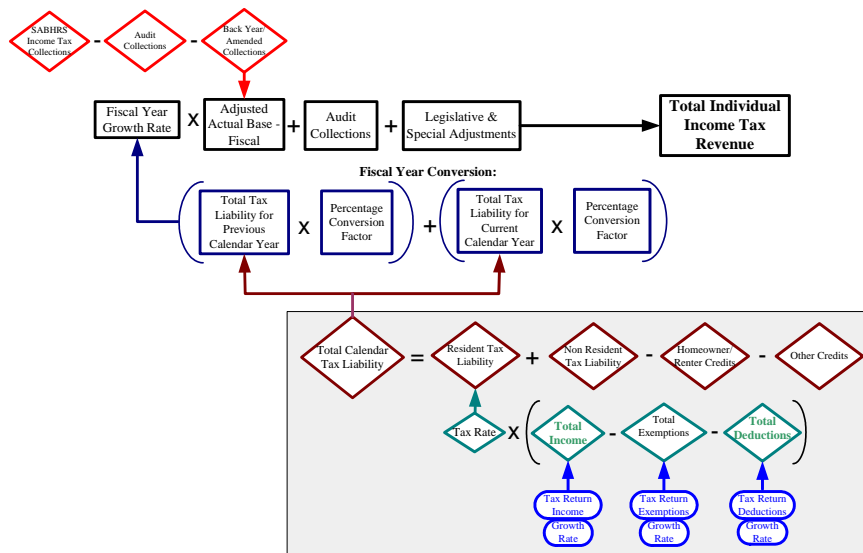
- Fiscal 2003 – House Bill 377 (Chapter 226 of the 2001 session) extends the termination of the endowment credit through calendar 2007 and decreases the amount of contributions eligible for the credit
- Fiscal 1998 – House Bill 434 (Chapter 537) provides a tax credit, equal to 50 percent of the gift amount, for planned gifts to qualified charitable endowment funds.
- Fiscal 1998 – House Bill 166 (Chapter 422) earmarks the portion of the revenue deposited in the long-range building debt service fund, thus increasing general fund deposits.

For a complete list of Historical changes contact the Legislative Fiscal Division.

## Distribution Methodology



## Forecast Methodology



## Legislative Fiscal Division



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We are committed to enhancing the legislative process through understandable and objective fiscal policy analysis and information.

# LEGISLATIVE FISCAL DIVISION



## Taxes in Brief... Individual Income Tax

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Fiscal Pocket Guide



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## Individual Income Tax

### Revenue Description:

The tax is levied against taxable income, which is defined as Montana personal income adjusted for exemptions and deductions. Once tax liability is determined, the amount of tax due is computed by subtracting allowable credits.

### Applicable Tax Rate(s):

Tax rates vary from 1.0% to 6.9%, depending on the level of taxable income. Tax brackets, personal exemption amounts, and the standard deduction are adjusted by the rate of inflation in each year. SB 407, enacted by the 2003 legislature, created a new capital gains income tax credit. As a result the tax rate on capital gains income is less than the tax rate on ordinary income by 1 percent in tax years 2005 and 2006, and by 2 percent in tax year 2007 and beyond.

### Distribution:

Beginning fiscal 2004 through fiscal 2011, the Department of Revenue may distribute up to 0.45% of this general fund revenue source as an administrative assess-

ment to a state special revenue account to pay debt service on the loan used to fund a POINTS replacement computer system (enacted in Senate Bill 271 by the 2003 legislature). All other proceeds are deposited into the general fund.

**Collection Frequency:** Monthly

### Major Drivers:

- Income components
- Deductions and credits
- Number of taxpayers
- Audit collections

### Statutory Reference:

Tax Rate (MCA) – 15-30-103

Tax Distribution (MCA) – 15-1-501(1)

Date Due – 15<sup>th</sup> day of the fourth month of the filer's fiscal year (15-30-144). Withholding taxes due monthly, quarterly, or on an accelerated schedule depending on income (15-30-204). Estimated taxes due on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> month and the month following the close of the tax year.

**% of Total FY 2004 General Fund:** 43.82%

